# THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY

Power of the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of War.

#### The Trouble in Our Military Establishment.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

How the Headquarters Came To Be Removed to St. Louis.

It has been already announced in the HERALD that the Headquarters of the Army have, by request of General Sherman and with the approval of the President, been removed from Washington to St. Louis. The causes that led to this transfer have also been briefly alluded to; but in a matter of so much importance it must be a subject of deep interest to the people at large to learn more in detail the circumstances that have induced the General-in-Chief to retire from a locality which circumstances to be stated made to him most irksome. It may be briefly stated that the Secretary of War took almost the entire management of the discipline and police of the military establishment into his own hands, with the approval of the President, without which it could not have been done, the President being Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and invested by acts of Congress with discretionary power as to the duties to be assigned to the Commanding General. General Sherman, having nothing to do in Washington, felt a natural annoyance, and concluded to establish his headquarters in St. Louis. The command of the army is now virtually in the hands of the Secretary of War.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

was established by act of Congress, approved August 7, 1789. It provided that there should be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who should perform and execute such duties as should be, from time to time, enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President, agreeable to the constitution relative to military commission or to the land or naval forces, shins or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs as the President should assign to said department. The Navy Department was created in 1798, and a secretary provided for in the same manner as for that of the military establishment. It will be thus seen that the President has supreme authority in designating the duties to be discharged by the head of each department, and any diminution of the authority once established by regulations of either could have force by his official approval.

SCOTT IN HOT WATER.

A few years after Scott became Commander General of the Army the war with Mexico broke out, and that faithful old soldier was ordered to Vera Cruz, and from thence he led the American army triumphantly to the capital of the Republic. Scott was not a favorite with many of the leading democratic statesmen of the South, and moreover he placed under arrest Generals Worth and Pillow and Colonel Duncan while in active service in the field. He was recalled after capturing the City of Mexico, and General William O. Butler was place in command of the Army of Occupation. a court of inquiry, consisting of Generals Tow-son, Belknap and Caleb Cushing, was ordered to investigate the matter, but it ended in nothing. Meantime Scott's enemies were not idle, and the victorious General himself exhibited anything but an amicable disposition toward them. President Polk and Mr. Marcy-who was then Secretary of War-were more or less influenced against Scott. and on his return to the United States, for reasons that have never been fully disclosed to the public, he was kept with his headquarters in New York. It is stated in his autobiography that it was at his own instance, in compliment to General Taylor, then the nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency, that he was assigned to the Eastern Department, and that the Western Department, with headquarters at New Orleans, was given to the other Major General, Taylor, as in the time of the two Major Generals, Brown and Jackson, in 1815, who continued down to 1821 commanding the divisions of the North and South respectively. But the General Orders (August, 1848) issued on the occasion, by direction of President Polk, through Secretary Marcy, make no allusion to the griphes of Scott on the assignments of himself and Taylor to the Eastern and Western Departments. ney simply announce that the President has deemed proper that the fermer should establish his headquarters at or in the vicinity of New

SCOTT DEPRIVED OF COMMAND-IN-CHIEF. The President further ordered that to the duties devolving upon the commanders of divisions by the general regulations of the army were added the duties enjoined upon the Commanding General of the Army, so far as the same were to be found applicable; and all other functions pertaining to the General Commanding-in-Chief under army regulations, within the like limits, were also to be exercised by the two Major Generals within their respective divisions. This order clearly stripped Scott of the position he occupied before the war, as it made Taylor entirely independent of him and his equal in all respects. On the inauguration of General Taylor as rresident of the United States, though again assuming the command of the whole army, Scott continued his headquarters at New York, not being called to Washington, in consequence, as stated in his autobiography, of the personal hostility of the chief magistrate; but on the succession of Filtmore, in 1850, the headquarters of the General-in-Chief were removed to the seat of government, and there continued until the accession of President Pierce, when, as the General again says, they were once more removed back to New York. Here they remained down to his retirement from active service in 1861, though his last ten months on duty were spent in Washington consulting with the government as to the most efficacious means to avert, in the first place, and afterward to suppress the civi war.

AUTHORITY OF COMMANDING GENERALS. There can be no doubt that up to me time that Scott fell into disrepute with Polk's administration the Commanding General did actually control the army, and that the Secretary of War never was authorized by the President or attempted to exercise the entire power of governing it that has been since generally assumed by that Cabinet deen since generally assumed by that cabinet minister. Even in May, 1840, a year after scott's return from Mexico, a general order was issued by the President restoring him to the command of the army 'and the duties in all that regards its discipline and military control, according to me segulations prescribed for the guidance of the General Commanding-in-Chiel." Regulations and the state of the property of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the st General Commanding-in-Crief." Regulations of the General Commanding-in-Crief." Regulations of the seen trained in 1847, as stated before, defining these duties, which gave to that officer the most ample powers in the matter of changing the stations of regiments and companies, ordering courtsmarrial, ordering officers to duty, &c., without the necessity of consulting the Secretary of War. The fact of the successful efforts of Scott's opponents tending to lessen his authority had not the effect of removing the Adjutant General entirely from under his control, for General Roger Jones frequently made reports to the Lieutenant General, as his chief, respecting recruiting, discipling and his chief, respecting recruiting, discipline and her subjects that came under the control of hi

Matters were in this condition when General Grant returned to Washington in 1856. He lost no time in writing to Secretary Stanton, stating that while in the field his functions were never imparted, but were ischilated in all essential matters by the administration and the War Department. Now, however, he said, that the war is over, "I have brought my headquarters to this city; I find my present position embarrassing and, I think, out of place. In a lew words I will state what I conceive to be my duties and my place and ask respectfully to be restored to them and it.

THE ENTIRE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE THE ENTIRE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

General-in-Chief. Such as require the action of the President should be laid before the Secretary of War, whose action would be regarded as that of the President. In short, in my opinion, the General-in-Union stands between the President and the army in all collected matters, and the Secretary of War is be-

between the army, through the General-in-Chief, and the President," These were the views of General Grant when occupying the position now held by Sherman, and it seems Secretary Stanton promptly assured him that he fully approved of his views as expressed in this letter. At that time the subject was much discussed, and soon after Congress enacted the bit reviving the grade of general, and provided that when commissioned he "may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States." Prior to this time General Grant did not hesitate to make orders to all parts of the army, the Military Academy and staff, and it was under his advice that the new regulations were compiled in 1868 that drew the line more clearly between the duties of the Secretary of War and the Commanding General. Sherman states that Grant assured him many a time, before being called to succeed him, that he wanted him to perfect the distinction, and that it was by Grant's express orders that Sherman, on assuming command of the army, specifically a seed the heads of staff corps in Washington in the exact relation to the army which they would bear to an army in the field. One of

THE FIRST ACTS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

on entering upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, was to appoint Sherman his successor. The orders issued on the occasion were all that the General in-Chief could expect, had they been adhered to. They are dated Marca 5, 1869, and read as follows:—

By command of the President General William T. Sherman will assume command of the Army of the

lows:—
By command of the President General William T. Sherman will assume command of the Army of the United states. The chiefs of staff, corps, departments and bureaus will report to and act under the immediate orders of the General commanding the army. At official business, which by haw or regulation requiring the action of the President or Secretary of War will be submitted by the General othe Army to the Secretary of War and in sense al., all oriers from the President or Secretary of War and in veneral, all oriers from the President or Secretary of War to any portion of the army, line or sisff will be transmitted through the General of the Army.

WHO COMMANDS THE ARMY?

But a short time elapsed when the duties set forth in the preceding order were entirely changed as, it is said, to please the late Secretary Rawlins. General Sherman was reduced almost to a cipatr. The only authority left in his hands was to sanction the transier of offices and the grauling of leaves of absence. At length, in Angust, 187, entering the control of the transier of offices and the grauling of leaves of absence. At length, in Angust, 187, entering the control of the transier of offices and the grauling of leaves of absence. He remarked in a letter of that date to Secretary Belkinap that "colong as this is the case I surely do not command the army of the United States." In a very recent letter General Sherman remarks.—"What is to-day the law and regulations are, that no matter what may be the emergency, the commanding general in Texas, New Mexico and the remote frontiers cannot draw from the arsenals a pistol, carfridge, or any sort of ordinance stores without first procuring an order from the Secretary of War in Washington. The commanding general, though the against touch or be trusted with ordinance stores or property, and that is declared to be the law." A glance at the powers exercised by generals-in-chief in past times will show what a radical change has been effected.

Powers of the commanding General.

By the army regulations of 1347 the military establishment was placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in all that regarded its discipline and military control; its peni-day arrangements were to belong to the administrative department of the staff. The General of the Army was to warch over the commanding quipments, medical and hospital stores, barracks, quarters, transportation, military eachemy, pay and subsistence, in short everything which enters into the expenses of the military except and the standard of the Army was to warch over the commanding general were tust he should dispose of the military force in such manner as to the commanding general military extended to the army, and

of all these various functions, according to the regulations of 1847, the latter only properly belong to the War Department. The Secretary, however, has highly important duties to discharge in communicating with Congress on all subjects relating to the army, in directing the surveys of railroads and military roads and of river and harbor improvements, and in approving contracts. Congress coniers authority on him from time to time relating to matters of a non-military character, and these, taken in connection with his duties as a constitutional adviser of the President, afford ample occupation for his abilities.

How the MATTER STANDS.

As the matter stands at present General Sherman has no duties to perform at Washington. If he had he would remain at the capital. He has no authority nor is his position recognized in the government of the army. Orders go from the Secretary of War of which General Sherman is entrely ignorant. In fact, it would be difficult to imagine a more annoying position to a man of General Sherman's known ability, character and independence than the one he has occupied in the war Department. Of course, the Secretary of War could not assume the authority he does nor ignore so completely the existence of the Sur General without the sanction of the Fresident, who by law has the power of entrusting him with such duties as he thinks proper; and it would intriber seem that the act of July 25, 1886, reviving the grade of general, and which coniers on that officer the right, "during the pleasure of the President, to command the armines of the United States," is not much regarded by the Executive.

AMMY ADMINISTRATION.

General Sherman in a recent article published in the Army and Navy Journal refers to a message made in the French Assembly by Marshai Mac-Manon, in which he submitted a project of law with a report prepared by a board of generals on army administration. He thinks the suggestions of the President of the French Republic are as applicable to us as to the French. The separation of the administration and command, each independent of the other, which paralyzed both and annuled the dualism, was condemned. It was decided by the Board that this error should be "proscribed" in the new military system. The report then goes on at great length discussing the provisions of the "new law," which is described to be a radical change from the old one on the same subject. While conceding to the Minister of War in Paris the general control and supervision of the entire military establishment, primarily, especially of the estimates, or budget, and the great depots of supply, it distributes to the commanders of the corps d'armée in time of peace, and to all army commanders generally in time of war, the absolute command of the money, provisions and stores, with the necessary staff officers to receive, issue and account for them. The object of the law is to confer on the commander of troops whatever the case demands. He has the power even to go beyond the regulations in circumstances of urgency and pressing necessity. The extraordi-General Sherman in a recent article published in

the case demands. He has the power even to go beyond the regulations in circumstances of urgency and pressing necessity. The extraordinary measures he may take on these occasions may require their execution without delay. The standomer has but one duty before obeying, and that is to submit his observations to the General and to ask his orders in writing. With this formatity his esponsibility ceases, and the responsibility or the ctraordinary act falls solely on the General who wes the order. The officers and agents charged the supplies are placed under the orders of the creat in command of the troops—that is, they are bligged, both in war and peace, to obey with the large qualification above named, of first making heir observations and securing the written of the case demands. General Sherman remarks that the Frenci report is well worthy the study our army officers of all grades and classes, and buches upon the question of military corresponder, which has been taken entirely out of his hands by the Secretary of War. The Frenci general smisider whether the stand officer should correspond directly with his chief in Paris, submitting to all secretary of war. The Frencia general smisider whether the stand officer should correspond directly with his chief in Paris, submitting to all secretary of his correspondence through his General count in the latter could promptly forward the commication indorsed with his own remarks an connection indorsed with his own remarks an connection indorsed with his own remarks an connection indorsed with his comparison of the commication indorsed with his community, as in France Congress controls the great questions of war and peace, makes all laws for the creation and government of armies, and votes the necessary supplies, leaving to the President to execute and apply these laws, and especially the harder task of limiting the expenditure of public.

the seven great departments, and to the Secretary of War is confided the general care of the military establishment, and his powers are further subdivided into ten distinct and separate bureaus. The chies of these bureaus are under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, who, through them, in fact.

COMMANDS THE ARMY FROM HIS OPPICE, but cannot do so in the field—an absurdity in military, if not civil, law. The General of the Army adds the following pointed words:—"The subordinates of these staff corps and departments are selected and chosen from "to army itself of fresh from West Point, and too commonly construct themselves into the chile, as made of better clay than the common solder. Thus they separate themselves more and more from their comrades of the line, and in process of time realize the condition of that old officer of artillery who thought the army would be a delightful place for a gentleman if it were not for the damned solder; or, better still, the conclusion of the young lord in 'Henry 1V.,' who told Harry Percy (Hotspur) 'that but or these vile guns he himself would have been a soldier.' This is all wrong, utterly at variance with our democratic form of government and of universal experience; and now that the Frenchfrom whom we had copied the system—have utterly proscribed' it, I hope that our Congress will follow soit. I admit in its fullest force the strength of the maxim that the civil law should be superior to the military in time of peace; that the arm) should be at all times subject to the direct control of Congress, and I assert that, from the formation of our government to the present direct control of Congress, and I assert that, from the formation of our government to the present day, the regular army has set the hignest example day, the regulararmy has set the highest example of obedience to law and authority; but for the very reason that our army is comparatively so very small I hold that it should be the best possible, organized and governed on true military principles, and that in time of peace we should preserve the habits and usages of war, so that when war does come we may not again be compelled to suffer the disgrace, confusion and disorder of 1861."

when war does come we may not again be compeled to suffer the disgrace, coniusion and disorder of 1861."

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS. General Sherman's application to the War Department to remove his headquarters to St. Louis was made in May last, and the Secretary promptly assented, with the approval of President Grant. Nevertheless it would be hard to say why the War Office should be at Washington and the headquarters of the Commanding General at St. Louis. It seems very difficult that they should act apart without introducing confusion into the service, and if they are to act together in an emergency—and it is only in an emergency that their a tion is of vital moment—they should be so situated as to act together. The telegraph, however, will make the two cities near enough. In reference to the authority of the Secretary of War the United States Supreme Court has held that although it may be true that "the does not compose a part of the army, and has no duties to perform in the neid," and that he is a civil officer and all his duties are civil dutles, yet he is "the regular constitutional organ of the President for the military establishment of the nation, and rules and orders promugated through him must be received as acts of the Executive, and as such be binding upon all within the sphere of his legal and constitutional authority." It follows, therefore, "that so long as the Fresident and the Secretary of War are in accord with each other the powers of the latter, with reference to the army, find their only limitation in the constitutional boundaries to the authority of the Chief Executive." From all this it appears evident that President Grant prefers his Secretary, General Belknap, who is a soldier and the son of an honored soldier, to rule the army than the officer who, by law, regulations and universal custom, is the rightini person to perform the duty.

The Stapp Leaves for St. Louis.

The following named officers, composing the stan of the General of the Army, proceed immediately from Was

Camp.
Colonel J. C. Audenreid, Sixth cavalry, Aid-de-

Coionel J. C. Audenreid, Sixth cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel John E. Fourtellotte, Seventh cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel J. M. Bacon, Ninth cavairy, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel Oriando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, Aid-de-Camp, is to remain in Washington, and ail maps, reports of reconnoisances and of all explorations are to be packed, marked and transierred under his superintendance to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to St. Louis. The cierks and orderies, seven in number, also proceed to the new headquarters.

#### A FIRE AT GREENPOINT.

Great Destruction of Property in the Eastern District of Brooklyn-Estimated Losses a Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

Yesterday morning, as early as two o'clock, a fire was discovered in a stable owned by James McKenzie, situated on Freeman street, Greenpoint, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The neignborhood of this building is surrounded a nest of tinder-box structures that for a long time had been the terror of the neighborhood. The fire spread with alarming rapidity, and before it was completely subdued about thirty dwellings and business establishments were burned to the ground, involving a loss of nearly \$250,000. The fire was discovered by Officer Shannon, and very speedily the engines from India street and Greenpoint avenue were on the spot. A southwesterly wind, however, sprung up and it was seen that the fire was rapidly spreading. Sergeant Debevoise telegraphed to the Eastern District headquarters for three additional fire engines. These, however, on their arrival, were unable to keep the fire in check, and the flames were rapidly spreading to the houses in Green and Church streets and to Beeve's lactory. All the premises in this part of the neighborhood had to be given up to the inry of the flames. Toks obliged about thirty-four lamilies living in tenement houses to abandon their homes. Two box factories and two mactime shops were also destroyed. Three more engines the engines from India street and Greenpoint shops were also destroyed. Three more engines were telegraphed for, and by the united efforts of the firemen the destructive element was prevented from doing any very great amount of additional damage. The car stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad were at one time threatened, but escaped with only \$100 damage to the blacksmith's shop.

blacksmith's shop.

THE ESTIMATED LOSSES.

E. C. Smith sustained the heaviest loss, his box factory on Freeman street, with the stock, valued at \$50,000, being destroyed. He is insured for

The factory of Church & Reeves, on Green

The factory of Church & Reeves, on Green street, with the stock, all valued at \$35,000, are a complete loss, with the exception or the fireproof building containing the boilers. The factory and stock are insured for \$25,000.

H. J. Lewis' four three-story brick buildings in Freeman street, occupied as factories of different kinds, are also completely destroyed, his loss being \$25,000, on which there is an insurance of \$11,500. J. Hayes, a tenant, who used part of one of the buildings as a machine shop, loses on stock \$12,000 ; insured for \$6,000. Mr. J. Dorc, caoinet maker, also a tenant, loses \$9,000, there being no insurance, and J. W. Booth, a wood turner, loses \$350 worth of tools, &c. Nos. 119 and 121 Freeman street, two brick

Nos. 119 and 121 Freeman street, two brick bundings, owned and used partiv by Mr. Hugo Herr, wood turner, are burned down; his loss on bundings, machinery and stock is estimated at \$21,000, while he is only insured for \$0,000. Carman Pazell, stereoscope manufacturer, occupying the third floor of the buildings, sustains a loss on stock of \$7,000; no insured for \$2,000. A. Storer, model maker, also an occupant of the premises, loses \$1,000; no insurance.

Jones & Eddy, sash and bilm makers, occupying rame building No. 123 Freeman street, owned by James Hines, loses \$10,000; insured for \$5,000. Mr. Hines' loss on the building is about \$4,000. All the sashes, windows, &c., to be used in the construction of the Intricenth Regiment Armory were being manufactured at this place and were

were being manufactured at this place and were all consumed. Mr. Hunt, an occupant, loses \$1,000 on picture frames, and Mr. Kokholz, furniture manufacturer, loses \$700. No insurance in either

on picture frames, and Mr. Kokholz, furniture manufacturer, loses \$700. No insurance in either case.

In addition to the factories consumed, as above given, fourteen private dwellings were also descroyed. William Penny's three two story frame houses, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Freeman street, valued at \$9,000, are a total loss; insured for \$4,800. No. 135 Freeman street, a two story frame stable, occupied by J. G. Hayes, is a total loss; no insurance. The two story frame bulldings No. 141 Freeman street, owned by Segeman & Herr, is a total loss; it is valued at \$2,000 and is insured for \$1,500. No. 143 Freeman street, owned by Segeman & Herr, is a total loss; it is valued at \$2,000 and is insured for \$1,500. No. 145 Freeman street, owned by Jacob Herbold, a three story frame, is destroyed; loss \$6,000; insured for \$4,000. William Easttuck, a tenant in the latter, loses all his furniture; insured for \$500. No. 145 Freeman street, a three story frame, owned by B. Biomendorff; loss \$3,000; insured for \$2,500. No. 117, owned by John Mortissy, driver of No. 15 engine, is a total loss; damage \$2,000; partly insured. No. 116, owned by John H. Eicholz, a three story frame house, is damaged about \$200; insured for \$2,000; the aiso losing \$500 in nurniture. Mr. Husted's residence, on Green street, adjoining church and Reeves' factory, a three story frame house, is dataged to the amount of \$2,000; fully insured. On his stable and woodhouse, which are a total loss, there is no msurance.

Six horses occupying the stable where the fire originated were destroyed, as was also the building. The latter is owned by Mr. McKenzie, and s worth about \$200. Two of the horses belonged to William Field, oyster truckman; one to Jones & William Field, oyster truckman; one to Jones & originated were destroyed, as was also the building. The latter is owned by Mr. McKenzie, and is morth about \$200. Two of the norses belonged to William Field, by the truckman; one to Jones & Eddy, one to Mr. Taylor, a carman, and the remainder to Mr. H. J. Lewis, already reserved to. Mr. Taylor also sustains a loss of \$3,000 on his traine house, No. 145 Freeman street, which was destroyed, as also Mrs. Morgan, owner of No. 146 Freeman street, a two story frame, a loss of \$3,000; partially insured.

One nundred and fifty dollars in money, belonging to John Suyder, a tenant in one of the houses destroyed, was consumed, as was also \$100 belonging to Mr. Lippard, a resident of No. 141 Freeman street, who, besides, was seriously burned about the face and hands trying to save his property.

CASUALTIES.

Morris Howard, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 15, was badly burned about the head, and Engineer Smith had his face bustered on one side.

Messrs. Church & Reeves this morning contracted with J. B. Woodruff, mason, for the re-erection of their factory, and the work is to be commenced at once.

## GENERAL MILES' EXPEDITION.

Progress of the Operations Against the Indians.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE SAVAGES.

Character and Position of the Hostile Bands.

Camp on Washita River, } Texas, Sept. 17, 1874. We left Galt Fort on the 10th inst. (the infantry

and artillery remaining about five miles northeast of our last camping ground), pushed forward again and reached Wnitepost Creek on the evening of the same day. On the 11th we reached McLellan Creek, where we rejoined the cavairy, which had departed from Mulberry Creek ahead of us, to endeavor and reach the train and hasten its arrival. and found that our command was one man less than before, occasioned by the loss of a private of Company M, Sixth cavalry, named Pettijohn. This man and the first sergeant of the company had been looking for some hunters and were jumped by a large party of Indians, who succeeded in killing the private and capturing the horse, equipments and arms, the ergeant escaping. The poor soldier was shot through the arm and leg and had a lance thrust through the heart. He had evidently been hastily scalped, aithough thoroughly, the scalp being torn from the right and partially over to the up side, including the scalp lock, which is, as is now pretty generally known, the lock covering the crown of the head and covers a diameter of about an inch. From McLellan Creek, on the 12th, General Miles, with the cavalry, moved forward to ascertain the cause of

THE DETENTION OF THE TRAIN

with supplies, it having been on the programme that it should have been at Antelope Hills, on the Canadian, on the 10th inst., and pushed rapidly forward until reaching this point, where the train was. Here the cavalry, &c., halted, and supplies were immediately forwarded to the command in the rear with the portion of the train left behind to follow up the General and the cavalry and the detachment still further away in the vicinity of the Salt Fork of Red River. These supplies were much needed, although no actual necessity for food was experienced. At the present writing the valleys of the Sweet-

water, Washita and McLellan Creek are occupied by the troops, and I understand that from the Canadian to McLetlan Creek will be guarded by the forces and held from the Indians until sufthe lorces and held from the Indians until sufficient preparations are perfected for the transportation or the establishment of convenient bases of supplies, to enable the command to attack and follow the savages wherever they may be found. Meanwhile the command is recuperating and redting, and I am convinced that, from the thorough manner in which these preparations are made, the Indians will long have cause to remember the expedition which will probably reenter the country now occupied by them, and their ultimate subjugation is now merely a question of time.

their ultimate subjugation is now merely a question of time.

ATTACKS BY THE INDIANS.

Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin, Fith infantry, who left Battle (or Maiberry) Creek on the 6th inst. with important despatches to headquarters and the mail, with three scouts as escort, and numerous engagements with the Indians, at times being entirely surrounded by them, and having to get out viet armis, this occurring several times in one day, and when finally the superior mettle of the horses rendered it impracticable for the Indians to again surround the pursued a running fight was organized, and about fiteen braves undertook the chase, in which half their number were worsted, being either killed or wounded, and this gave the remainder a distaste for any further intimacy with the Lieutenant's little lorce. During the further progress of this party on the road to camp supply indians were lound nearly every day, and on one occasion one was captured who was on outpost, he not having time to retreat to the main body of indians, and evidently preferring to run his chances of capture than the gauntiet of shots that would have been his portion on an attempt to escape. The party arrived at camp Supply sniely,

Company 1, Fifth infantry, acting as escort to

attempt to escape. The party arrived at camp Supply safely.

Company I, Fifth infantry, acting as escort to the wagon train, en route to meet the command, was attacked by the Indians on the 9th inst., the train corralled and an animated fight maintained for three days, during which time the infantry made breastworks (the Indians emulating them), and a duel of rife practice was had between the opposing forces. The number of the Indians is estimated at from 300 to 400, and they were well armed and supplied with abundance of animunition, which they used with such effect as to badly wound First Lieutenant G. Lewis, Fifth infantry, mortally wound assistant Wagon Master

badiy wound First Lieutenant G. Lewis, Fith infantry, mortaily wound Assistant Wagon Master Sanford, kill Sergeant De Afmand (Company I, Fith miantry), and wound a private of Company I, Fith miantry, and a sergeant of Company A, Sixth cavatry. The number of THE SILLED AND WOUNDED of the Indians can only be estimated, and that from no accurate data; suffice it to say that there were good marksmen in Company I, and the action was at very short range; consequently there is great probability of there being mourning in many wigwams as a result of the light. The Indians windrew on the 12th, taking a southwesterly course. erly course.
On the 12th Major Price's command (part of the

On the 12th Major Price's command (part of the Eighth cavalry) was also attacked by the Indians, from which attack they snortly withdrew in disgust at the pertinactly of the soldiers and the impracticability of making any successful attempt to demoralize the troops.

Another episode, although involving no shedding of human gore, was one of intense discomfort to the survivors, and happened in this wise:—Three scouts were sent out by General Miles, about the 27th ult., with a despatch for Major Price, who was expected to arrive at Adobe Walis about that date. These men, some little time since, returned to this camp from their intended tour, their horses dead from latigue and lack of sustenance and themselves not in a state of plethora. It must, however, have afforded them some satisfaction to find Major Price at this camp and to think that they had succeeded in finding him after so protracted a search.

In my assi letter I conjectured that the Indians had changed their position until they were between the compand and Camp Supply, and the exactive

In my assiletter I conjectured that the Indians had changed their position until they were between the command and Camp Supply, and the experience of the command would justly this supposition. Another surnise, however, is that the several bands of Indians encountered were those who have recently been depredating around the Washita Agency, and that they fell in with our column withe making their way to the Staked Plains, Whichever conjecture may be correct, of one thing the people may be assured, that in spite of all the difficulties encountered by the troops, the large amount of suffering and privation that they have endured—cheftly occasioned ovan insufficiency or endured—chiefly occasioned by an insufficiency or superabundance of water—the soldiers have to the muses extent included a wholesome fear into the Indians, from which the best results may

## OUR INDIAN POPULATION.

The Numbers and Tribes, from Official Data-The Census by Twigs .- Interesting Statistics of Hostile and Friendly Indians. Омана, Sept. 24, 1874.

Little is known by the general public of the amount of our Indian population. I send you reliable data upon the subject, gathered from official sources. Of course no Indian census can be per-fectly reliable. The strength of tribes is generally computed by the number of their lodges or wigwams, and six souls are allowed to every loage. The number of warriors, or fighting men, to a trice is usually computed at one to every lodge, though in some bands the proportion is greater, rising, in exceptional instances, to an average of two and a half warriors to a lodge. The general rule is to count one warrior for every six Indians-men, women and children. Where the census is taken at some agencies, by families or individuals, the number present is counted, and the absentces are accounted for by the head of each family bringing to the agent a bundle of twigs, each twig representing an absentee. Where annuities in money or presents are given it is the interest of the head of each family to make it large to increase his proportion of receipts, and thus the census by twigs is not a reliable one. East of the Rocky Mountains there is an Indian population of 188,415. Of these 17.973 are in Nebraska and Dakota Territory, as follows:- NUMBERS OF THE TRIBES.

Winnebagoes, 1,512; Omahas, 1,002; Otoes and Missourias, 417; Pawnees, 2,831; Santee Sioux, 1,394; Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri, 82; Iowas, 246; rulé and Ogadula Sioux, 7,855; Cheyennes, 1,800; Arapahoes, 750.

Of these the Brule and Ogaliala Sioux, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are hostile. They in-habit the country north of Nebraska and from the Missouri River on the east to the Powder River on the west.

in addition to these there are in Dakota 28.034.

as follows:-Lower Brule Sioux, 1,600; Lower Yanktonnais Sioux, 2,250; Two Kettle Sioux, 750; Yanktonnais Sioux, 2,250; Two Kettle Sioux, 750; Blocafeet Sioux, 1,250; Minneconjoux Sioux, 3,060; Sans Arc Sioux, 720; Upper Yanktonnais Sioux, 2,400; Ponca Sioux, 2,600; Yankton Sioux, 2,500; Ogalalla Sioux, 3,600; Yankton Sioux, 2,500; Wappeton and Sisseton Stoux, 1,637; Arickarees, 1,500; Gros Ventres, 470; Mandans, 400; Assinnaboines, 2,640. Of these the Brufes, Blackieet, Sans Arc, Onchapas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans and Assinnaboines are h stille.

In Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Western Indian Territory are the Pottowatomies, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Shawnees, Delawares, Senecas, Kansas or Kaws, Kicapoos, Ottawas, Kiowas and Comanches, Apaches, Osazes, Southern Arapahoes, Chippewas and Munsoes, and Quapaws, making a total of 17,442. Of these the Kiowas and Comanches, Arapahoes and Apaches are hostile.

In The Indian Territory are the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminotes, Witchitas, Delawares and a rew other tribes, all friendly, amounting to 47,804.

In New Mexico are the Navajos, some small bands of Utes, Apaches, and Apaches and Miembres, and the Pueblos, amounting to 20,059.

In Colorado there are 5,000 Utes.

In Mentana there are the Flatheads, Pena d'Orelles and Kootenays, Biackiest, Piegans, Blood, Gros Ventres and Crows, amounting to 13,300. Of these the Crows are friendly.

In Ulah and Wyoming are the Shoshones or Snakes, the Utahs, a few Utes and mixed Shoshones and Bannocks, in all 25,250. These Indians are generally Iriently.

In addition to these there are in Minnesota the Chippewas, in detached bands, numbering 5, 79; in lowa wandering bands of Sacs and Foxes, numbering 264; in Wisconsin wandering bands of Winnebagoes, 700, and the Pottowatomies, numbering 650.

The Pawnees, Utes, Shoshones or Snakes, Arickaress and Crows, are the enemies of the Sioux. "Cafeet Sioux, 1,200; Minneconjoux Sioux, 3,060;

The Pawnees, Utes, Shoshones or Snakes, Arick-arees and Crows are the enemies of the Soux. The Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes are the aliles of the Sioux, by association and intermar-riage with them. Four or five years ago apparent differences arose between the Sioux and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the latter made over-tures to the Snoshones to join them against the Sioux. Washakie, the chief of the Shoshones, plac-ing no reliance in the good faith of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, declined to entertain the proposition made by them, and the alliance was not effected.

ing no reliance in the good faith of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, declined to entertain the proposition made by them, and the alliance was not effected.

In 1832 a severe battle took place on the Chug River, a few miles south of the present site of Fort Laramie, between the Stoux and Cheyennes and Arapahoes for possession of the territory.

A TREATY OF PEACE

was then made, when it was agreed that the territory north of the Platte River should belong to the Stoux, and that south of it to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. In 1841 a feud arose in the Stoux camp, and a considerable number of the trible left, went south and ranged with the Cheyennes in the Republican River country. The seceders were given the name of the "Cut-off bands," and now number forty lodges. In 1844 a social leud arose in the camp of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and 140 lodges of Cheyennes and sixty lodges of Arapahoes went north and joined the sloux. They constitute what is now known as the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The chief man among the sloux is Red Cloud. He is not a hereditary chief, but a successful soldier, who, iolowed at first by a few adventurous spirits, has now, by success at arms, a returne of 100 lodges of Orgalahas and 150 of Brulés. Spotted Tail is a Brulé, with a following of 200 lodges. Iron Shell and Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses are Unitor Chiefs, respectively, of the Brulés and Orgalahas. The principal chief of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes in Medicine Man.

The Sloux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes hunt in the Powder River country and winter in the Black Hills; a portion of the Brulés and Cut-off bands hunt on the Republican River. The Republican Valley will, however, soon cease to be a hunting ground. It is already occupied by great numbers of while the budalo, not for robes, but for the leather to be obtained from tanning the hides. This outfalo leather is superior to the leather made from the hides of domestic cattle for all betting for machinery.

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

there is an Indian population of 143,705. Of these

Grand total of Indians in the United

# BEAUREGARD ON KELLOGG.

The Black League-A National Convention-A Review of the Political Situation and Its Causes.

General Beauregard, who with his daughter has been passing some time in Canada, is now in New York, on his return to New Orleans, his place of residence. Wishing to obtain his views on some of the questions now before the public, a HERALD reporter visited him several times, with the follow-

"General, at this time your views of the political situation in your native State, with a statement of the causes which have brought about the recent popular uprising against the authority of Kellogg, would be of general interest."

would be of general interest."
"As I am distranctised it is personally disagreeable to me to express an opinion on public questions;
therefore, since the war, and I have tried to avoid
doing so, as also to take any part in political
addition exception one or two operations, when my doing so, as also to take any part in political affairs, except on one or two occasions, when my lenow citizens had urged that I might be of service in allaying A FATAL RACE HOSTILITY

A FATAL RACE HOSTILITY
that was being engendered in the State by a
wicked class of political adventurers, who for
some six years have made Louisana their special
field of operations. Neverincless, if anything
I can say at this particular juncture
can serve to give the readers of the Heralid a
somewhat adequate notion of the deplorable condition to which we are reduced, I cannot reinse to
speak, and will say—First. That the movement of
Lieutenant Governor Penn was due to the well
grounded conviction of the whole people of Louisispeak, and will say—First. That the movement of Lieutenant Governor Penn was due to the well grounded conviction of the whole people of Louisiana that they had no other means of escape from the utterly ruinous tyranny and rapacity of the 'carpet-toag' crew who have seized pointical rule in that State—a tyranny and tapacity of when no one can form a just conception who has not witnessed their multiform phases upon the spot. As the result of a violent subversion of the will and choice of a clear majority of the beople of the State, as expressed in the popular election of November, 1872, the present State government is without any honest claim to be considered such a republican form of government as the national constitution guarantees to the people of Louisana. Thus illicitly begotten, its life is only maintainedly a pittless taxation to meet the greedy demands of the numerous corps of oficials who fill all places under this odious regime or plunder. The whole executive legislation and judicial administration of the State is in the hands of Accomplices in the hands of Accomplication which gave them their places of power. Thus there is established over us an impregnable ring, whose members virtually convert the whole public revenue to their own personal uses, and who are able, by legal forms, to bathe every effort of their victims to get relie. The details which I might adduce in support of this statement would

public revenue to their own personal uses, and who are able, by legal forms, to baffle every effort of their victims to get relief. The details which I might adduce in support of this statement would fill a large volume. Until 1809 Louisiana, under an almost absolute military rule, rapidly began to recover from the effects of the war. New Orleans, in 1860 the largest exporting city of the Union, was rapidly retrieving her lost trade. New railways were on foot and on all sides were visible the most encouraging signs of prosperity. But in 1868 an election took place, an election from all share in which the most of the white people, including the great majority of the taxpayers and property holders of the State, were rigidly excluded, and therefore the machinery of the State government, nominally republican, fell into the hands of a band of carpetbag conspirators who had no stake in the industry or commerce of Louisiana, men in no true sense citizens of the State, without character or social or business standing, and some even of whom were fugitives from justice eigewhere. The lately entranchised colored people, credulous of their processions, became the easy dupes of these men. entranchised coinced people, credulous of their professions, became the easy dupes of these men, and thus the State was given up to pillage. The negroes were made to believe that unless they put and kept these

negroes were made to believe that unless they put and kept these the blacks would be reduced back into slavery. Further, that the plantations of their former masters were to be subdivided and distributed to the late slaves who had worked them. In this manner was deliberately raised the firebrand of race antagonism, coupled with the worst form of the spirit of communism, with all the ill results which have followed. To give organization and full power to this spirit of mischiet, a secret society, known as the "Black League," was formed in all parts of Louisiana, as, indeed, throughout the whole South. In Louisiana this organization, as it largely constituted the militia force of the State, was armed, while it formed an enaily assembled political club or caucus, rigidly disciplined, firmly banded fogether and thoroughly subservient to all

the aims and schemes of the white adventurers whom I have sketched."

"Do you believe, General, that there exists in your State, particularly in the White League organization, any sentiment toward the lederal government which amounts to distoyalty "

"That there is no such sentiment is conclusively shown, it seems to me, by the readiness and good temper with which the powerful movement of the people the other day, after having sallered carpet-bag power all over the State, yielled to the numerically leable military authority of General Emory, who represented the Union."

"The New York Herald, General, has proposed A NATIONAL CONVENTION

"The New York Herald, General, has proposed A NATIONAL CONVENTION for the purpose of bringing about a perfect, good old-time reconciliation of the sections. Will you please say what you think would be the result?" "I was glad to see the proposition broached. If such a convention were assembled of the leading conservative men of both political parties of the country, withing to forget for the time all mere party ends and advantages, great good might result; but otherwise no good would come of the measure."

party ends and advantages, great good might result; but otherwise no good would come of the measure."

"Will you please explain how the Kellogg government, as you apprehend, can perpetuate itself?"

"The usurping Legislature has enacted a law giving the appointment of all registrars of elections into the hands of Kellogg. These men in tura are empowered to exclude any man they choose from the poil lists without appeal. He and his accomplices likewise make up the Returning Isoard, whose returns of elections stand unimpeachable. Hence, as is very plain, a law granting powers so anti-republican and extraordinary could have only been devised for improper ends. It will be so used as to keep the whole missor the intelligent, educated people of Louistana from choosing their State authorities or representatives in Congress. Indeed, so bareface! a caricature of popular government was never seen, and I must add that the evil cannot be confined merely to Louisiana and other Southern States, for history teaches that the way being shown how ill deeds are practicable the example is contagious and sure to be followed."

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

"What are the clies atms of the White League."

"What are the chie, aims of the White League

"Readly I know nothing more than is widely stated and explained in the newspapers of the day, It had its origin, however, in the most natural of human instincts, that of self-preservation, on the part of the whole white population identified with the prosperity of the State. Some organization was absolutely essential in defended against the insatiate encroachments of the thoroughly organized gang of plunderers whose devastations had already become intolerable. It was the natural measure of self-defence applied to the state of the st

that such repudiation will open for speculation, for which are to be held valid and of those which are to be repudiated. In conclusion I desire to say that I have habitually cast my induence adversely to all violent exercises of the natural mants of the people. I have advised submission even to the audacious courses which have so long afflicted us, with the confident hope that in the end the right would become apparent to the whole country and so prevail. The moderation which characterized the late movement, I am sure, is already appreciated, and must invoke a general resolution that a republican government shall be restored in Louisiana."

#### A CARD PROM EDWIN BOOTH. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I beg the HERALD to accept my most grateful thanks for its spontaneous aid to me extended day before yesterday. Your kindly and generous interference for me in my troubles is what one might naturally expect from such a journal. Again I thank, thank you, and, through you, the New York Mall and all my friends of the press and

I am giad to feel that the public does not blame me because of the fate which seems to have overwhelmed me. I am grateful to all my creditors, too. If I sink it will be in a legitimate public enterprise. But for the theatre I should have been rich. hone to fight through as soon as my health will permit. I have had my share of ill luck; but it is consoling to feel that the public and press have never be sundered. Gratefully,

BOOTH. bound me to them by ties of gratitude which can

Let Mr. Booth Play in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I think if Mr. Edwin Booth, the actor, should commence an engagement in New York city he would soon realize money enough to pay all his creditors. I have heard some of my lady friends say that if he appeared they would go to the theatre every night. I think it a pity that the embarrassments of so great a man should be published to the world; but everybody knows of them now, and, as everybody sympathizes with him, I hope he will be wise enough to take advantage of my suggestion.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S CONVENTION.

The railway men, who have been holding meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, went yesterday on an excursion in the harbor, which had been arranged by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, for the purpose of showing them the various possible points of ireight delivery. Hence there was no additional meeting at the St. Nicholas. The next convention of ireight agents will be held in Chicago on the 14th, and the Railway Commissioners will meet at the same time. Mr. Newberry, of the Western Commission for the regulation of freight rates for Eastern bound freight, said that nothing had as yet been done by the Commissioners, who had just organized. They would be busy for some time, he added, with preliminary arrangements before discussing the new rates which they are to recommend to the companies for adoption. They will not raise the rates, except where it may be necessary for the purpose of a just equalization, and in some respects they will probably recommend that they be cut down. ranged by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, for the pur-

## THE SKYLARKING HOMICIDE.

Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday, at the Morgue made an autopsy on the body of Adam Hausen, who received a fatal blow with a cleaver a lew who received a fatal blow with a cleaver a lew days ago while skylarking with Jacob Haus, in Jackson street. Dr. Marsh found a penetrating wound about four and a half inches long in the right side of deceased, commencing at a point two and a half inches below the right nipple and terminating at a point four inches above the umbitcos. There was an opening in the peritoneum one and a half inches long, and there was also a wound in the right lobe of the liver one and a half inches long. The intestines were augustinated together from peritonits. Death was due to peritonitis tollowing the injuries. Coroner Elekholf will hold an inquest.